

## DIVIDING THE SPOILS.

OFFICES FOR THE "HUNGRY AND THIRSTY."

SEVEN NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT WITH RANDALL A TRIFLE AHEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Milton J. Durham, of Kentucky, to be First Controller of the Treasury.

William Garrard, of Nevada, to be Superintendent of the Mint at Carson, Nev.

John H. Ryan, of Nevada, to be Collector of the Mint at Carson, Nev.

Malcolm Hay, of Pennsylvania, to be First Assistant Postmaster-General.

V. Montgomery, of Michigan, to be Commissioner of Patents.

Baker, Jr., of Rhode Island, to be Attorney General.

Benjamin H. Hill, Jr., of Georgia, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.

The crowd of hungry office-seekers who for two weeks have surrounded the White House with might be thrown out to them, breathe more freely.

The sufferings and has invited a few of the "hungry" to partake of the feast which has been awaiting them ever since he entered the White House.

Far from being satisfied, however, there is heard in every direction a chorus of disappointment and complaint.

And this does not proceed alone from those who were candidates for the offices filled, or their friends, but also from leaders in the party, whose advice in the matter of the appointments either was not asked, or, if proffered, was contemptuously rejected.

When Secretary Pruden arrived at the Capitol this morning there was the usual rush made by the crowd to get a look at the list held in his hands before it went to the Senate.

The Senate was in executive session and it was several minutes before he could deliver his message.

Meanwhile the anxiety on the faces of the politicians to know their fate was painful to behold.

At last the manifold copies of the message reached the Secretary's office.

Among the throng which surrounded the table on which one of the copies had been laid was Senator Voorhees.

Adjusting his spectacles he cast a hasty glance over the list, and an expression of disgust spread over his features.

Driving the fingers of both his hands through his hair, in a manner more eloquent than words could have made it, he gave vent to his feelings in a savage grunt.

"Indiana doesn't seem to be getting anything," Senator remarked a prominent Republican standing near by.

"No," growled the Senator.

"Looks as if the kitchen cabinet was running things," suggested his friend.

"Yes, it does," replied the unhappy Senator, as he strode back into the Senate chamber in a more thoughtful mood, probably, than he had left it.

In another part of the room stood a prominent Congressman, surrounded by half a dozen of his friends.

"Blank it," he hissed between his teeth, "if I would ask a Senator or Congressman to support me for a position if I were a candidate for anything. It looks to me as if the recommendations of Senators and Congressmen were to go for nothing with this Administration. What does it all mean anyway?"

It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Randall's friends point to the nomination of Malcolm Hay, of Pittsburgh, to be First Assistant Postmaster-General as strong additional evidence of the influence that their champion possesses.

It is asserted by some Democrats, however, that in this case Mr. Randall must share his laurels with Congressman-elect "Bill" Scott, of the Erie District.

So far as Pennsylvania politics are concerned, they interpret the appointment to mean a victory over Senator Wallace and his faction.

A Pittsburgh Democrat said that while Mr. Hay was an earnest Democrat, he was rather "slow."

"He is not a hustler such as I would have preferred," he pensively remarked.

Mr. Hay is a lawyer, and is said to be a good one, as well as a man of high character.

On all matters relating to the tariff Mr. Hay shares the views of Mr. Randall as opposed to the opinions held by Messrs. Carlisle and Morrison.

His views in respect to Civil Service reform have not yet been ascertained. There is a general desire to know his position in regard to that subject, because in the office for which he has been named he will virtually control the official tenure of some 40,000 postmasters, whose appointments depend upon the Postmaster-General without reference to the President or Senate.

Postmaster-General Vilas said that Mr. Hay had not solicited any appointment at the hands of the Administration.

Messrs. Money, Bell and a dozen other important applicants for the office may find food for reflection in this circumstance.

Mr. Bell, by the way, was so sure of getting this office that for days he has been receiving the congratulations of his friends and actually carried around in his hat applications from hungry brother Democrats to be appointed to postmasterships.

Great is their disappointment now.

The appointment of Morton Montgomery to be Commissioner of Patents is also a noteworthy nomination.

It was attached to the names of Donald M. Dickinson and William C. Maybury, who are both on the ground here for the purpose of securing control of the Federal patronage in Michigan.

Dickinson is that, who did not know a word of what was going on, was informed of the fact that Mr. Montgomery's name was to be sent to the Senate by Mr. Dickinson himself who carried to him a letter of introduction signed by the President.

Mr. Montgomery is a criminal lawyer, and the principal criticism made upon his selection for Commissioner of Patents is that he knows comparatively little of patent law.

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"Phil" Thompson's friends do not think that his chances for another appointment have been improved by the selection of Mr. Montgomery, who lives in the same district.

The Randall men say that the "Kentucky crowd" have learned something by their defeat, and realizing the necessity of a more judicious selection of their nominees, they have decided to support Mr. Montgomery.

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Two Virginia candidates for Solicitor-General are now in the field, ex-Congressman Goode and ex-Senator Johnston.

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He came eastward three years later, and studied law with Chief Justice Beasley, of Trenton, N. J., in which city he was admitted to the bar in 1865.

Subsequently he removed to Pittsburgh, where he is president of the Mercantile Library, trustee in the Dollar Savings Bank, and is conspicuous in matters affecting the Episcopal Church.

He was an active member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1872, serving as chairman of the Committee on Accounts and Expenditures.

He headed the Pennsylvania delegation to the Democratic National convention in 1880, and in that of 1884 represented his State on the Committee on Resolutions.

During its sessions he acted as chairman under a tacit agreement between the free traders and protectionists, neither faction being strong enough to elect a champion.

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Congressman Hayne said that the appointment clearly demonstrates how potential the rule of the President is.

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As a circuit judge he had some judicial experience in 1861 and 1862.

He was elected to Congress in 1872, and was twice re-elected.

He entered the cabinet of John C. Carlisle, as Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

He was succeeded by Philip B. Thompson, Jr., recently a candidate for the Commission of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Durham served on the Committee on Banking and Currency; originated some few measures affecting the pay of bank examiners, the Freedmen's Trust and Savings Bank and the sale of Government property.

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